

THERE IS A GREAT
DEAL OF WORKShould Accomplish Before
Adjourning Finally.

EVEN IF REED IS ANXIOUS

Nurse His Little Presidential
Room.

THE QUESTION OF JAPANESE COMPETITION.

Congressman Downey Predicts That
Free Coinage Will Prevail in the
National Convention.

Washington, March 29.—(Special.)—Though the friends of Thomas B. Reed in congress are already talking about adjournment, there is much for congress to do before the various interests will agree.

There is always talk of the kind about this time. That comes about because of the fact that the house committees are practically through with the appropriation bill. There are other matters to be disposed of, but the Cuban question, for instance, must be handled and disposed of. Then there must be legislation upon the Pacific railroad cases. Congress must either extend the debt of the Union and the Central Pacific railroads or it must foreclose its mortgage and take possession of these properties. It cannot sell them, because the government holds but a second mortgage and the roads would barely sell for enough to pay the first mortgage.

Many other questions of equal importance are now pending before congress, and the question is demanding action upon them.

Japanese Competition.

An important question to be handled is that brought up by the manufacturers of the country against the cheap manufactured products of oriental countries. The bicycle manufacturers are particularly annoyed at the present cheap Japanese bicycles and want congress to act to prevent the importation of the Japanese machine.

The Japs are adept cyclists. They are making an ordinary grade of bicycle here now which can be sold for the cheap sum of \$5 or less. The importers of these goods are promising a superior machine—perfect copies of the highest grade American machines—in the very near future at the same price. The American manufacturers fear such would have the effect of closing the American factories, for they claim the high grade American wheel cannot be manufactured at any such price.

Japanese manufacturers are now in this country buying the highest grade machines. One man, who was interviewed at the bicycle show here, said:

"I have only to send the best bicycle I had in this show to Japan in order to be sure that I shall get something equally good turned out there within six months. I will take our workmen longer to make a bicycle than it does yours, but as we pay skilled metal workers an average of 30 cents a day we can afford to be a little slower. Some of our manufacturers have told me that they had sold goods and machines to Japan, but that after one or two orders had been filled, no more came. The reason is that the Japanese are making these things themselves. As yet there is no treaty between the United States and Japan under which your patents are protected, so that we have no royalties to pay inventors. At every one of your industrial exhibitions you will find Japanese visitors, who, like myself, are on the lookout for the newest and the best of everything. I have picked out four bicycles from this show which will go to Japan by the next steamer from San Francisco. Our bicycles will be one year behind yours in style, but they will cost half the price and be just as good."

Why They Are Able to Imitate.

We have probably heard that we Japanese are wonderful at imitating anything we see. The explanation is simple enough. Every child, boy or girl, in the Japanese schools—and education is far more compulsory with us than with you—learns to draw accurately and to estimate the shape and coloring of things he sees. Our system of writing done with a brush and in which every stroke must have a certain value of its own, helps this eye-training. A written page, or even a line, with us is a sort of picture, good writers ranking as artists, and the child is taught to copy such work with an accuracy of which you have no conception.

The bicycle manufacturers and manufacturers in other lines realize the truth of this. How congress can protect them is a question. One way is by a specific duty on goods manufactured in Japan, but that would be bitterly fought.

The free republicans declare the only way to meet this competition is by protection and the free coinage of silver. The latter, they say, would use the value of the silver dollar to rise to a par with gold, thus depriving the oriental manufacturer of the advantage of 100 per cent in money which he now has, owing to his dollar being worth here but one-half of ours. With free coinage and protection the western republicans hold that they can compete in all things with every country on the globe.

Asposes of free coinage and protection a western republican senator told me today that he feared the republican national convention would adopt a straddle financial platform with a gold candidate upon the one side and a free coinage candidate upon the other. "The democrats," said he, "want a free coinage candidate, but they want to keep the country. Why? Simply because the silver party and the populists are really to such a candidate. Were he elected, a free coinage candidate would be elected. A free coinage platform with a candidate who stands honestly upon the name is the only hope of democratic success. I hope to see the issue squarely made. I am frank to say that I would prefer a free coinage democratic president to a gold standard republican."

Charges Proved Untrue.

The safe docking of the battleship Indiana in the Port Royal dry dock, has proven that the many charges which have recently been made against that harbor were untrue.

Colonel Elliott, who represents that district in congress, said today: "It was unfortunate that the Indiana had to enter

Port Royal harbor at the time it did. There had been a storm raging for several days and the winds had been very strong from the west, having the effect of driving her out of the harbor and reducing the depth two feet or more. Under the conditions existing Thursday, it proved perfectly safe to dock the Indiana. There were two feet of water in the dock to spare. Port Royal is undoubtedly the best harbor on the southern coast and will have proved notwithstanding newspaper charges which have been made against it."

Free Coinage Will Sweep the Country.

Congressman Downing, of Illinois, says the democratic national convention at Chicago will declare unequivocally for free coinage.

"After making a careful survey of the situation," he is convinced that there will be at least 60 delegates in the democratic convention favorable to free coinage," Mr. Downing said as he glanced through a notebook he held in his hand.

"From what sections of the country do you expect to get these delegates?"

"Well, that's a mighty easy question to answer," Mr. Downing rejoined. "Why, these free coinage delegates will come from all parts of the country—from the rock-bound New England coast to the golden state of the west, including Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. There will be more delegates favorable to free coinage from the central and eastern states than one unacquainted with the situation would believe. I am convinced that free coinage will be triumphant at Chicago on July 7th and the man nominated by the democratic party will, in my judgment, be a free coinage man."

"Who will be an acceptable candidate to the free coinage element?"

"I don't know. We have a good many men in the party who would make strong presidential candidates. I am not saying just now who the free coinage men have in mind. But mark you well," Mr. Downing continued, "if the democratic party declares for free coinage they will sweep the country as they did in 1892. Illinois will undoubtedly send an instructed free coinage delegation to the convention."

E. W. B.

WILL NOT BE RECALLED.

The Turkish Minister to This Country

To Stay Here.

Washington, March 29.—The Turkish legation today received the following telegram from the Turkish minister of foreign affairs:

"The news telegraphed to the London Times about the Turkish legation of Washington being false, you may contradict it. The above undoubtedly refers to the dispatch from Constantinople to the effect that Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish minister to this country, and his secretary were to be recalled."

IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

The Week Will Be Devoted to Appropriation Bills.

Washington, March 29.—It is expected that the coming week will be devoted to the consideration of appropriation bills. The bill to appropriate for the improvement of the harbor at New York, which was introduced by Mr. Cannon, is the first of the bills to be considered. The bill to appropriate for the improvement of the harbor at New York, which was introduced by Mr. Cannon, is the first of the bills to be considered. The bill to appropriate for the improvement of the harbor at New York, which was introduced by Mr. Cannon, is the first of the bills to be considered.

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THE WIFE OF EZETA

Furnishes Money—Stories That He

Was Hard Up Are Denied.

San Francisco, March 29.—General Ezeta's filibustering steamer Barclay Golden arrived yesterday. Officers of the vessel bring quite a different tale from that which was telegraphed and they also deny in most emphatic terms that Ezeta and Casin are hard up and depending upon charity for their bread and butter. According to them, Ezeta's wife keeps them supplied with money and he and his dependants are living on the fat of the land.

Explanations are particular in denying the story circulated that Ezeta and Casin are cowards. According to them two braver men never stepped in shoe leather and had there been fifty men at their backs when they landed at Acapulco, Antonio Ezeta would now be master of the republic.

"We reached Acapulco on January 2," said Chief Officer Pring in an interview. "We have been both up and down the coast looking for some of Ezeta's friends, but as we feared afterwards, the revolution had been sprung too soon. Casin and his men got ashore first and had reached the farm-house before we reached the beach. Before we could land our men a party of thirty Salvadoreans surrounded the farm-house and we at once put to sea again. Casin and his men did not wait to be attacked but began firing at once. They then made a rush from the front door and the troops did not wait for them, but ran away as fast as their legs would carry them. Their leader who was on horseback led the way. Had Casin at that time had fifty men behind him he could have conquered the country."

LIKE THE CRIME
OF WOOLFOLKMysterious Murder of an Old Couple
Near Akron, Ohio.

A HEAVY BLUDGEON USED

Their Heads Crushed in While They

Were Sleeping.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY ATTACKED

Three of Them Fatally Injured—Remarkable Vitality of a Young Lady.

Cleveland, O., March 29.—At 1 o'clock this morning a crime of almost unparalleled atrocity was perpetrated near Tallmadge, a village five miles north of Akron, Ohio. Stone, sixty-nine years of age, and his wife, sixty-two years of age, while asleep at their home were brutally murdered by a fiend, who literally beat their heads to pieces, after which numerous knife thrusts were made into the bodies of the dead. Two daughters, Hattie, twenty-nine years of age, and Emma, twenty-seven years of age, and the family man servant, A. F. Stillson, were also attacked. All three of these were fatally injured, and lie at their home awaiting death. They had been beaten about the head with a blunt instrument, which must have been of great size and weight.

They Were Prominent People.

Alvin Stone was among the most wealthy and prominent Summa county farmers, and his wife was also a member of one of the wealthiest and most prominent families in northeastern Ohio. The object of the murderous assault on the family was not robbery, as numerous articles of value, including two gold watches of the aged people, which were on the bedroom dresser, were not taken. The crime is shrouded in mystery, and the whole country is agitated. The only suspicion as yet rests on one John Smith, who is employed at Edward Farber's blacksmith shop, one-eighth of a mile from the Stone home. Smith was discharged by Alvin Stone two weeks ago. The former was a chimes man about the place. The two men had given angry words and Smith departed in great anger. He is now under police surveillance.

One member of the family alone escaped injury—Flora, the youngest daughter, aged sixteen. She is laboring under intense nervous excitement, but was able, between tears and hysterical sobs, to tell what she knew of the affair.

The old folks, she said, occupied a chamber on the lower floor. Hattie and Flora slept upstairs. Emma, across the hall and alone, slept in a room at the rear of the house on the same floor. About 1 o'clock this morning, Flora says, she heard an agonized scream from Emma. She jumped from the bed and opening the door started to cross the hall. Hattie followed her. Flora turning before she entered Emma's room, the door being open, saw a masked man strike Hattie over the head with what looked like a crowbar. Hattie, with a groan, fell senseless to the floor, while Flora, in terror, ran back to her room and hid. Hattie, who is a woman of remarkable vitality, despite her frightful injury, arose, and going to Flora's room, asked her what was the matter. Hattie told her that she was frightened and that she had seen a masked man strike Hattie over the head. Flora left her room and entering that of her sister, noticed the window was open and that a ladder reached up from the ground. She wrapped a quilt around her and went down the ladder, running to Charles Sackel's place, where she told her story and collapsed.

Two of the Sackels went to the Stone house, while another summoned a physician. When they arrived the house was pitch dark. The side door was open. Entering the room occupied by the old folks, they were confronted by the two horribly mutilated bodies of the father and mother. Emma was found unconscious on the floor of her bedroom. She had been struck a fearful blow over the forehead, and still lay as one dead. The hired man was found in his room in the same condition. He had also been struck over the forehead. The bodies of the old folks were found in speechless fright.

In a few minutes the whole neighborhood was aroused. The rage of those who for so many years lived with and loved the amiable, honest Stone family, knew no bounds. The Akron police department was notified and Detective Dunn, Marshal Marquis Driffin and First Deputy Hart hurried to the scene. They arrived at 9 o'clock. They found what appeared to be tracks of a man leaving the side door, which was found open, and ending at the road. The rain, which had steadily poured all night, had, however, obliterated the tracks along the road. Bloodhounds were put in service, but they could do nothing to help to the rain.

The impression seems to be that Smith is not the right man, and companies are organizing this evening to scour the country in every direction. From all the indications of those who are starting to hunt down the murderer, it is idle to attempt a forecast of what will happen if he is caught. There is a one in five chance that he will be found. The hands of the citizens who are looking for him, aided by bloodhounds.

This evening a strong clew leads toward Ravenna, where a strange horse and buggy was left by an unknown man who acted very suspiciously.

In Akron, Kent, Cuyahoga Falls, Tallmadge and the surrounding territory, excitement over the murder grows every hour. Frank Smith, who was held in surveillance, has been released.

It Was Ascertained That Some Three Years

ago Mr. Alvin Stone was mainly instrumental in bringing justice to the case of a man who had killed his nefarious vocation at Tallmadge. The thief was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. It is said by the neighbors that he threatened that when released he would never rest until his vengeance on the Stone family was satisfied. His name is Stone Strong. Descriptions of this suspect have been given out broadcast. The Cleveland department has been notified to look out for him.

One Had a Brick—The Other a Knife.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 29.—(Special.)—A very sensational fight occurred today at Huntsville, on the Cincinnati Southern road near Harriman. Judge B. L.

DEATH'S WALK
IN LARGE CITIESEarly Morning Fires Take Eight Lives
in New York.

FALLING WALLS MASH PEOPLE

The Reaper Moved Around Quite

Briskly Yesterday

AND THE UNDERTAKER WAS KEPT BUSY

In New York Injured and Dead
Are Found, While in Paris Fright
Causes Four Deaths.

New York, March 29.—Four persons were killed and two injured early this morning in a fire at No. 274 Hudson street.

The building is a three-story brick house, used for dwelling and store purposes. The two upper floors sheltered four families. The dense smoke deterred some of the tenants from descending the stairs. Miss Margaret Ryan, sixty years old, with a companion, Miss Kate Higgins, ran to a window, a fireman, in ascending a ladder to rescue the women, was knocked off by a burst of flame shooting from a second-story window, and was badly injured. The women then became hysterical, Miss Ryan leaping from the window. She fell on the sidewalk, breaking her back, and died on the way to the hospital in an ambulance. Her companion fell out of the window and broke her leg. The firemen could not rescue every one in the building, because of immense quantities of smoke. After the fire had been extinguished three bodies were found of people who had been suffocated. They are:

MISS MARY McMAHON, twenty-two

years of age.

THOMAS MALLORY, twenty-three years

of age, a fireman on the steamers St. Louis.

ARCHIBALD GROGAN, thirty-five years

of age.

Their bodies were not burned. The damage amounted to \$10,000, the building being almost entirely destroyed.

PANIC IN A HOSPITAL.

Four Patients of a Burning Hospital

Succumb to Frigid.

Paris, March 29.—The Gothic church of St. Sauveur on the Boulevard du Marechal Vaillant, at Lille, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames spread to the adjacent church, St. Sauveur adjoining the church. There was the greatest excitement when it was seen that the hospital would be burned. The scenes among the patients were terrible. Those who were convalescent were hurriedly directed to leave the building and the hospital attendants and others devoted themselves to relieving who were not able to help themselves. The cries of the sick were heartrending. Four of the patients who were extremely weak succumbed to fright and died before they could be taken out. Many of the sick were received in the convent of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which is situated but a short distance from the scene. Ten nuns came across what they thought was a quantity of schnapps. They each took a drink and were immediately seized with symptoms of poisoning. Four have since died.

The fire was caused by the neglect of

some plumbers who had been employed in

the tower of the church and who had either

left there a burning branch or dropped a

piece of ignited charcoal.

WALLS BLOWN DOWN.

Two Persons Crushed to Death Under

the Debris.

Cleveland, O., March 29.—A terrific storm of wind lasting only two minutes sprung up about 2 o'clock this morning and did considerable havoc during its brief existence. A few days ago fire broke out in the six-story Kimball block on Cedar street, and the walls in a tottering condition. The walls fell today, instantly killing Mrs. Sarah Bradford and Mrs. Emma Dittich. Five other people sleeping in the house adjacent to the Kimball block were slightly injured. Tonight at 8 o'clock the people in the vicinity of the Kimball block were thrown into a panic by the fall of a portion of the wall. After a hurried but complete investigation, it was ascertained that no other buildings had been damaged. The front wall, six stories high, still stands without any support.

LOSS AT WESTON, W. VA.

Nearly the Entire Business Portion of

the Town Gone.

Weston, W. Va., March 29.—The fire which started in the Commercial hotel here last night burned itself out shortly after daylight today, having destroyed nearly the entire business portion of the town. Among the large buildings burned are the Commercial and Central hotels, the building of the opera house, Post's store, and Locke's shoe house and handsome residence adjoining. O'Hara building and Dyer's saloon. There was a large number of small buildings including three general stores, two groceries and two saloons. The loss is variously estimated at \$100,000 to \$200,000, about 30 per cent of which is covered by insurance. The state asylum was at no time in serious danger, but the unfortunate inmates, who did not know this, were rendered frantic and the scene there during the conflagration was terrible and will probably result in many deaths from over-excitement.

Fires in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 29.—The Glenmore west of the Samuel P. Wood and Sons, at the corner of Tenth street and Locust, town avenue, were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss on the stock and machinery was \$100,000, with an insurance of \$100,000. The loss on the building was about \$40,000, insurance not known. Three hundred hands are thrown out of work.

The factory building of the North Star

Tannery Company, at Third and Willow

streets, was burned this morning. The

loss was \$20,000, partially covered by in-

surance. The plant of the Fite

Arleloo Company, at Twenty-eighth street,

was destroyed by fire. The loss was \$12,000, fully covered by insurance.

Coal Breaker Burned.

Scranton, Pa., March 29.—Breaker No. 4 of the Johnson Coal Company, at Pricerburg, was totally destroyed by fire last night. Three hundred men will be thrown out of employment. The loss will be about \$100,000.

One Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire.

Denison, Tex., March 29.—The three-story brick building, corner Main street and Austin avenue, was destroyed by fire a little before midnight last night. The building was

occupied by Starr & Grundstein, dry goods.

Loss on building, \$20,000; loss on stock

\$85,000 to \$100,000.

A FALL OF ROCK.

Three Killed Instantly and Many In-

jured—Damage of Property.

Hinton, W. Va., March 29.—Three people were instantly killed and two others seriously injured at Echo, a mining town forty miles west of here this morning. A mass of stone loosened by the spring rains, rolled down the mountain side, tearing up coke ovens and railroad tracks and finally crashing through a dwelling house with the above result. The killed are: TIM TILLMAN, FRANK TILLMAN, LUCY LAW.

The names of the injured could not be

learned. Henry Law, another occupant,

rushed out and flagged an eastbound ex-

press train which was due and would have

probably been derailed by the ruined condi-

tion of the track.

NOT A DROP TO
WET WHISTLESRaines Bill Went into Effect in New
York Yesterday.

WAS A VERY "DRY" SUNDAY

Policemen Kept a Strict Watch on the

Saloons.

POCKET BOTTLES WERE NUMEROUS

Very Few Excise Violations Made.
Not a Single Arrest Made in
Brooklyn for Intoxication.

Brooklyn, March 29.—After the clocks had

chimed the hour of midnight last night

the Raines liquor law was in force in

Brooklyn. The mandate had gone forth

from Police Commissioner Welles and Dis-

trict Attorney Foster L. Backus that the

law would be strictly enforced, and every

saloon keeper within the jurisdiction of

the police was notified to comply with its

provisions today. That they did so was

apparent everywhere, and saloon side-

doors and all were closed tight, and every

facility was given to the police to observe

that it was not a pretense, but a positive

fact. Blinds were drawn in all the liquor

stores, and in cases where glass panels

obstructed the view of the bar from the

street they were thrown open. Never in

its history as a city has Brooklyn experi-

enced such a dry Sunday. The restau-

rants and clubs were just as dry as the

saloons. People who were accustomed to

visit a favorite restaurant for their Sun-

day dinner found the supply of wine un-

expectedly cut off. Not a cold bottle was

to be had anywhere, which was particu-

larly galling to men whose liberty in this

respect had never been interfered with before.

In the outlying sections of the city, where

it was thought an effort would be made

to defy the law, the liquor dealers reluct-

antly obeyed.

A noticeable feature of the day was the

number of people who surreptitiously drew

dark-colored bottles from their pockets and

drank some of the contents. The police

found a large number of these bottles ly-

ing about empty. It was supposed that

the habitual tipplers had made provision to

meet the coming emergency.

Police Superintendent McKelvey said to-

night that out of 4,000 and odd saloons,

there were only 273 violations of the law

reported and two arrests made. Just what

proportion of these actually sold intox-

icating drinks he could not say. Reports

from all the precincts showed that there

was not a single case of arrest for in-

toxication today. This is unprecedented in

the history of this city.

NEW YORK'S QUIET SUNDAY.

Only Eleven Excise Arrests Were

Made.

New York, March 29.—The last Sunday

under the old style law passed peacefully

enough today. Already the saloonkeepers

had begun to take strictest precautions

in guarding their licenses, and the new era

seemed to have begun. Reports showed that

eight the police reports showed that only

eleven excise arrests had been made

throughout the whole city, which was the

lowest number of arrests made in a single

Sunday since the excise law has been en-

forced by the police department. The un-

official warnings addressed by the police

captains to liquor dealers that they were

not to sell intoxicating drinks were being

carried out with regard to exposing the

interior of their stores, had not been

without its effect, for in the majority of

the precincts all blinds had been drawn up

and the whole interior of every saloon was

visible from the street. The Union League

Club was yesterday placed by its control on

a path with the police, who had been

closed the saloons were served in the

restaurant or in any part of the building.

The excise law was observed as strictly as

the highest legal standard has been de-

mandated. The Raines bill operated the

Governor Morton's signature was attached

to the measure, and that clubs were to be

closed in the saloons category with public

drinking places on Sunday.

KNOXVILLE REPUBLICANS

Indorse McKinley for the Presidential

Nomination.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 29.—(Special.)—

The mass convention of the republicans here

yesterday indorsed William McKinley, of

Ohio, for president. Hon. H. Clay Evans

for governor of Tennessee, Henry R. Gib-

son for re-election to congress, and a host

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PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year... \$3.00
The Weekly (without Sunday) per year... \$2.00
The Sunday Edition (20 to 25 pages)... \$2.00
The Weekly (with Sunday) per year... \$3.00
Postage paid to all addresses.

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 30, 1896.

The Alabama Contest.
Elsewhere will be found a careful estimate of the political situation in Alabama from the pen of Mr. P. J. Moran. The conditions disclosed are very plain and yet peculiar. In every southern state, owing to the presence of an irresponsible and unsympathetic suffrage, the responsible classes who would ordinarily divide upon all public questions are forced, in the interest of public and social safety, to forego many differences and stand together on election day. The differences which in states to the north and west are settled directly at the ballot box, in the south are disposed of in the party primary. In other words, the primary in the south is equivalent to the election in the north or west. Hence it follows that patriotic partisans in the south rarely forget that their rivals in the primary are to be their comrades at the ballot box and treat them with that friendly consideration which renders their future co-operation as pleasant as it is necessary.

Unfortunately for Alabama this principle of courtesy was discarded for one of rancor and abuse. After the convention of 1890 those who composed almost one-half the membership were denounced and treated by certain newspapers as enemies of the state. The result is known. Thousands of them, as ardent believers in democratic doctrine as any in the land, were driven into camps where they were not at home. Prudent treatment and kind demeanor would have brought them all back.

Of all the public men of Alabama, Captain Joseph F. Johnston stands pre-eminent as favoring the healing of the breach between Alabamians who were brethren and friends. He was looked upon by all, even those who had previously opposed him, as the one man who could weld together the hitherto discordant elements, and for many months he was alone in the race.

In the meantime another enemy of southern democracy was at work. The goldbugs of the east seized upon the implacable of Alabama as the agents through whom to fight the genuine democracy of the state. Hon. R. H. Clarke, of Mobile, was brought into the race as the candidate of the "sound money" people. They are now engaged in throwing such discredit upon Captain Johnston as will be to the interest of the republicans when, as the nominee of the party, he will appeal to the people in August.

There are many evidences that the conspiracy to throttle the democratic people of Alabama will fail, and that Captain Johnston will lead them on to a glorious victory. Those democrats who have been estranged are announcing their purpose of accepting the invitation of the state committee to return to the party. They have it in their power to redeem their state from the slough of despond into which it has fallen. One good day's work on Saturday, the 11th of April, will be worth more to the state than years afterwards. It will demonstrate to the goldbugs on the outside and to party wreckers at home that the people have taken hold of affairs, and that they will be neither cajoled nor hoodwinked.

Greater New York.

By a vote of 91 to 56 the state assembly of New York has passed the famous Lexow bill, providing for the long-talked-about consolidation of New York, Brooklyn, Long Island City and other neighboring townships, under the awing name of "Greater New York." This mammoth aggregation of cities has long been the dream of quite a large number of the most influential citizens of these respective communities. The inspiration of the idea, as may be readily inferred from the name of the proposed metropolis, originated in the fertile brain of New York. On this account, however, it must not be assumed that every citizen of New York is in favor of the aggregation, nor even that a small number is a term sufficient to include the combined strength of the opposition.

About two weeks ago this measure was adopted by the state senate of New York, the vote being 38 in favor to only 22 against the proposed consolidation. Thursday morning the bill was taken up in the assembly and after quite an animated and spirited discussion was

adopted by a safe majority of thirty-five votes.
Before the bill, however, can become a law it must receive the approval of the governor, together with the sanction of the various mayors whose corporate bounds are included in the territory contemplated by the bill and whose jurisdictions, therefore, are most gravely concerned.

So far as the action of Governor Morton is concerned, his attitude may be safely assumed since the provisions of the bill have followed the line of his instructions as laid down in his message to the legislature last year.

Concerning the action of the several mayors, however, it may be assumed with equal confidence that opposition is likely to be encountered from some of the mayors interested.
The opposition, however, arising from these sources can be overcome more readily than a similar opposition from the governor; for the law provides that in the event the mayors refuse to endorse the bill it may still acquire the force of a legal statute after the legislature has passed it for a second time with the sanction and approval of the governor.

This disposes of the bill, so far as its progress toward becoming a statute is concerned.
The next question that arises is, what is the extent of territory included within the proposed limits and what will be the numerical strength of this contemplated federation? This question may be answered by a glance at the following table, giving the area and population of the several municipalities interested:

Cities.	Area, square miles.	Population.
New York...	23.95	1,501,730
Brooklyn...	77.61	266,274
Richmond county...	124.69	19,462
Queens...	29.63	19,463
Hempstead...	37.86	17,746
Long Island City...	28.50	14,441
Long Island City...	8.24	30,396
Jamaica Bay and other villages...	75.82	17,549
Totals...	309.75	2,385,522

This table is based upon the census of 1890. Since that time the population of these various centers has considerably increased and is doubtless at the present time somewhere in the neighborhood of 4,000,000.
If this bill becomes a law, and the prophets seem to have agreed that such will be the case, since the movement started nearly five years ago and has since grown with amazing rapidity—if this bill ever becomes a law it will simply be a question of time before New York surpasses London and becomes the acknowledged metropolis of the earth.

The citizens of Brooklyn are strongly opposed to the consolidation of the two cities, as the effect of the bill will be to wipe out the existence of Brooklyn. Against this proposed annihilation a thousand endorsements and fond associations rebel. The extent of this opposition in Brooklyn is shown by the fact that eighteen out of her twenty-one representatives voted against the passage of the bill.
It is interesting in this connection to inquire into the feelings of the rural population of New York concerning the adoption of this important measure. As the exponent of this large element, Assemblyman Robbins led the fight against the bill in the New York state assembly, contending that such a measure was antagonistic to the rural districts of the state. This claim was supported by the declaration that Greater New York would send to the legislature twenty-eight senators and ninety assemblymen; that the government of the state would be in the hands of this municipality and that, on joint ballot, Greater New York, against the combined strength of the state, would be able to select United States senators. It was further argued that the taxes of New York city would be increased by the addition of \$6,000,000 a year.

These figures were all enlarged upon during the progress of the debate, and yet in spite of the arguments advanced by the opposition and regardless of the eloquence in which this opposition was expressed, the bill was adopted by quite a large majority.

Each of the mayors will be given the bill to sign before the autograph of the governor is attached thereto. The limit of time allowed for this endorsement is fifteen days. Doubtless mass meetings in each of the various cities will be called at once for the purpose of taking action in regard to this important matter; but whether this action be favorable or unfavorable, the bill is likely to be a law unless the signs are altogether unfavorable.

If the bill becomes a law it will go into effect on the 1st of January, 1898. Brooklyn will then be Brooklyn no longer, but a part of the municipal empire of New York. In the meantime a special commission will be appointed for the purpose of arranging all the preliminary steps that are necessary to bring about this consolidation.

The interest attaching to this important measure is not purely a local or continental interest, but one that is world-wide and international. Such a concentration of wealth and power about the harbor of New York is a measure that affects the commerce of the world and one whose influence will be felt by the remotest islands of the sea.

Of importance to the South.
On the 20th of April there will be a meeting of the South and West Grain and Trade congress in Charleston, S. C.

This industrial enterprise was organized in April, 1894, and resulted from a movement which was undertaken to bring about a closer trade relation between the south and west.
Realizing the importance of such a step and hoping by an effort of this kind to reduce the excessive cost of transportation, the farmers of Kansas, Missouri and other western states came together for the purpose of consultation, and the present congress was the result of that initial meeting.

Though little has yet been accomplished in the aggregate, much good has resulted in the way of hopeful indications for the future, and some practical results have been achieved. The last two meetings of the congress were held in the northwest, and the breadth of the movement is distinctly set forth by the

selection of Charleston, S. C., as the place of meeting this year.
The farmers and grain merchants of the south will find it to their interest to co-operate with these enterprising men and, if possible, to be on hand at the convention.

Here's Your "Sound Money."

The Massachusetts republicans, following the action of those of New York, have given a clear and an unequivocal declaration of republican principles on the financial question. What these rock-ribbed republicans say is well worth the attention of Georgia democrats.

The republicans of Massachusetts are dyed in the wool. They have, for more than a generation, given the electoral vote of their state to the republican party in every presidential election. They declare:

We are entirely opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and to any change in the existing gold standard except by international agreement. Each dollar must be kept as good as every other dollar. The credit of the United States must be kept at the highest point, so that it cannot be questioned anywhere, either at home or abroad. Every promise must be rigidly kept, AND EVERY OBLIGATION IMMEDIATELY IN COIN MUST BE PAID IN GOLD.

There's the "sound money" doctrine pronounced by men who know what they are talking about! There's the doctrine that brought about the clandestine demonetization of silver! There's the cuckoo programme set forth by men who are not cuckoos!

There's the doctrine that Secretary Smith and the gold standard organs are trying to cram down the throats of the honest democratic voters in Georgia! And though they have the republican party behind them, they will fail, and fail miserably!

The Sultan Is Offended.

Offended by the recent action of this country in regard to the brutal massacre of the Armenians, the Turkish sultan has cast his imperial frown across the water and directed the Turkish minister at Washington to pack his satchel and return home.

In obedience to this royal order the Turkish minister has notified the powers at Washington that his sovereign highest has declared in severance of the diplomatic intercourse existing between this country and the Ottoman empire.

Having turned his face toward the orient, Minister Bey will soon be sailing on the blue, familiar waters of the Mediterranean.

Some time ago the question of appealing to the European powers on behalf of the Armenians, whose sufferings had filled the entire Christian world with indignation, was taken up by congress. A striking unanimity of sentiment characterized the action of both houses of congress in passing the following resolutions:

Resolved, by the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, That it is an imperative duty in the interest of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European concert brought about by the treaty referred to may speedily be given its just effect in such decisive measure as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence, and as shall secure to the unoffending Christians of the Turkish empire all the rights belonging to them, both as men as Christians and as citizens, and that the explicit provisions of the treaty above recited.

Resolved, That the president be requested to communicate these resolutions to the governments of Great Britain, Germany, Austria, France, Italy and Russia.
Resolved, further, That the senate of the United States, the house of representatives concurring, be requested to express their most vigorous action in support of the protection and security of American citizens in Turkey, and to obtain redress for injuries committed upon the persons or property of such citizens.

This is the sum of America's offending. It is likely that previous ill-will has had something to do with its interpretation, as the purpose of the resolution conveys no offense whatever. Perhaps this so-called offense arises from a consciousness of guilt and a recognition of the righteousness on which these resolutions are grounded.

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as yet been able to agree upon a joint resolution. Cuba, however, is able to see with her own eyes that she has both branches of the national legislature on her side and that back of the measure and now pending she has the good will and the sympathy of all parties composing the great mass of the American people.

But good will is not sufficient without ammunition and even valor is helpless without proper military supplies. Heretofore the Cubans have been dependent upon such weapons as the meager resources of the island yielded, and Cuba, as every one knows, has been rather backward in the science of war, notwithstanding the fact that frequent insurrections have disturbed the tranquillity of the island. This embarrassment, however, was in a measure removed last week by the landing of re-enforcements from the United States equipped for battle with heavy guns and ammunition.

Being thus re-enforced the Cubans conceived the idea of making a vigorous assault upon the Spanish stronghold at Pinar del Rio. This citadel of the Spaniards is located in the extreme western portion of the island and somewhere near the center of the province which bears the same name. The city has a population of some 20,000 people and the Spaniards have relied upon it as a convenient center for proposed military operations in the surrounding province. The Spanish garrison consisted of about 4,000 men, while the insurgents numbered about twice that many. The defeat of the Spaniards was followed by the destruction of the town, and the revolutionary flag floats in triumph over the smoking ramparts of the foe. This victory of the Cubans is not only signal, but decisive.

Spain must recognize the fact, which she has doubtless commenced to realize by this time, that she has more than a mere handful of Cubans to subdue; that the sentiment of Christendom is against her; and that, in declaring war against her subjects in Cuba, she has undertaken what has rarely been accomplished, and that is the overthrow of those divine altars on which the fires of freedom have been kindled.

In the meantime, assured of the favor of all Christian nations and conscious of the justice of her own cause, Cuba will follow up the signal victory which she has gained already and other triumphs will be gained until final independence is achieved. Having access to American supplies she will lose no time in puncturing Spanish flesh with the imported bullets which she will get from the United States. If Spain is wise she will speedily attest her recognition of that old adage, which applies as well to nations as to individuals, that "discretion is the better part of valor."

A Notable Address.

In his recent address delivered in this city before the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, Commander L. B. Nelson gave utterance to a national and patriotic sentiment which strikes a high note and evinces a fraternal spirit which will find hearty echo.

Though somewhat local in the circumstances which brought it forth, the proposition advanced by Mr. Nelson will give his speech a national significance and his views will doubtless be discussed in every state in the union.
Mr. Nelson takes the broad position that both the union and confederate soldiers were distinctively American, and that while they met each other in deadly grapple upon the field of honor, they were nevertheless brothers in blood and comrades in chivalry. For this reason he advocates that a day be set apart for a joint memorial service in honor of the heroes of both armies.

In setting forth this proposition Mr. Nelson made use of the following language:

I hope the time is not far distant when the beautiful ceremony of dropping a flower and a tear in remembrance of the heroism of our dead comrades, union and confederate, will be observed on the same day and participated in by comrades of both armies in one procession.
Can any one advance a good reason why we should not unite in this labor of love? Will it appear to you, within the walls of a city, that the remainder of the nation exist between those who were once champions of extreme views upon either side?

No objection is offered to former union and confederate soldiers sitting side by side and from the same cup partaking of the wine which symbolizes the blood of our crucified and risen Savior.
Perhaps a stronger or more striking argument has never been advanced in this connection and the simple logic of the proposition, combining force and beauty in such a marvelous measure, cannot fail to arrest the attention of every thoughtful mind.

The suggestion is one that will no doubt touch a responsive chord in the heart of every old soldier, regardless of the flag under which he fought or the uniform which he preferred.
But this speech of the commander is no less significant perhaps than was the demonstration of applause by which the proposition was received by the veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Both the speaker and his audience possessed the same mind and the declaration of the meeting at which no visitors were present and only federal soldiers spoke was one of fraternal good will and brotherhood.

The speech of the commander should be carefully read by the veterans of both armies, as the proposition therein advanced is deserving of thoughtful and patriotic consideration.

In France they have an income tax, but in the great American republic it will not do.

The money power wants to work with both parties this year. We think, however, that it would be well for it to confine its efforts to the republican party.

Teddy Roosevelt is described as a grotesque figure. Does the man wear bloomers?

Senator Bacon believes that the free coinage democrats will control the national democratic convention. This

is just as certain as that the convention will be held. It is a foregone conclusion.

April tried to get in her work yesterday. But March furnished the wind to run the organ bellows.

The "return" of the secretary will probably give the public an opportunity to inquire how republican financial principles in Massachusetts can be good democratic doctrine in Georgia.

The Washington Post wants the democrats of Kentucky to come to their senses and elect Blackburn senator. The democrats, man? Why the democrats favor Blackburn. His election has been prevented only by the tools of the money power—a power that is as afraid of his eloquence as it is of his influence.

The Cuban patriots have scored another victory—most important of all. When will this government be ready to extend to them a word of sympathy?

The recent speech of Senator Mills has been a fresh source of grievance to the Spaniards. The New York Herald a few days ago published the following dispatch: "Senator Mills's speech has created renewed antagonism and is considered an insult to Spain."

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Though north Georgia has frequently been called the "mecca of the moonshiner," she is likewise interested in the same forbidden industry as the north Georgia moonshiner. A man and his wife were recently arrested in New York city and tried before the federal commissioner.

It was shown in the evidence that large quantities of liquor had been distilled, and that many customers had patronized this establishment in the heart of New York city. The north Georgia distiller prefers the quietness of the forest and the gloomy recesses of the mountains. There is more of safety in the neighborhood of these giant bulwarks.

The following story from The Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph will be read with interest in this season of marine preparations for war:

"This is the era of warship building, of the spending of vast sums of money for cruises and expeditions, for the construction of new vessels, for the purchase of new ships, for the formation of a whole navy in themselves. Russia is building a number of war vessels, and the United States is building much of the armor plate, and the report of the house committee on appropriations indicates that powerful additions to the United States fleet will soon be made. Even New Zealand is looking forward to the formation of her own navy, for the premier of that distant colony has notified the government of a large increase in the country's debt is inevitable, as it cannot depend much longer upon the fleets of the mother country for protection. Never before in the history of the world was there so much money being spent on ships and their armaments. Modern inventions and discoveries, which increase the offense and defense of ships, have also vastly increased their cost."

GREATER NEW YORK.

From The New York Recorder.
The submission of this bill to the mayors is purely an act of courtesy on the part of the managers of the bill. A strict construction of the bill, however, does not demand any such action, as the Recorder has more than once pointed out. Only special city measures can be so treated.

Before in the history of the world was there so much money being spent on ships and their armaments. Modern inventions and discoveries, which increase the offense and defense of ships, have also vastly increased their cost."

When March is headin' May off With a rumple in his curls, It is time to take a day off Huntin' violets with the girls.

There is one consolation: If you miss congress in this year of grace you can come in on the home stretch and run for sheriff later on. Experience is a school in which all politicians learn wisdom.

Signs of Spring.
The bluebirds—they are chirping now On the electric wires; And—"ling-a-ling!" the poets sing, And strike a hundred lyres!

Items from Billville.
The country is trying to build up; but when the next national election is on we are going to fortify it against cyclones.

The world owes every man a living; but he sometimes has to employ a lawyer to collect it.

If the good die young, some of these bald-headed fellows are condemned already.

The reason there's so little hay in this country is because we have to make it while the sun shines, and some people can't stand hot weather.

That Vote of Boutelle's.
From The Boston Herald.
Mr. Boutelle continues to legislate under his own hat. We have had occasion to commend him more than once of late for his many independence in the jingo business, and we should be able to compliment him as often as he manifests disposition to act on his own judgment rather than on that of his party.

His solitary vote against the bill to repeal the statute which bars confederate veterans who before the war held commissions in the army and navy from appointments in the army and navy is hardly entitled to commendation, however, as it falls to denote a proper recognition of the fact that the late war is over. Nevertheless, Mr. Boutelle is not afraid to stand up alone and be counted against what he thinks is wrong.

By Jingo!
Hall, hall, Columbia, hall!
The original and only! Though she doesn't kick with her tail, She's a governmental whale, And the nations quake and quail.

How down and grovel proudly, For fear she should assault— Assault and crush them, lonely.

But the whale doesn't mean to appall The dear little non-edible minnows, And why should Columbia fall On a school of these monarchies small, Which would simply not answer at all For democratic dinners?

As well might a gigantic cat For a dish of invisible sinners! Columbia's not going to bite: Little nations needn't fear her; Nor giggle to hide their fright When her navy heaves in sight.

To conceal their tiny terror— For she just ain't a-goin' to fight, And it's perfectly safe to go near her.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Johnny's Mother.
Johnny's father he took an' died w'en Johnny was so small He couldn't tell you how he looked—if he was short, or tall,

Or had a beard, or anything; fer boys, w'en they ain't knowed, Ain't good at keepin' things in min'—so Johnny never knowed.

But jest you mention "mother" to Johnny, her he is a "T." "Cos w'en Johnny's father was gone an' things was lookin' slim,

His mother kep' a-livin' on, an' w'en an' worked fer him! She kep' him jest as neat an' nice as any boy in town;

She'd take him to the factory, an' there she'd set him down; An' Johnny'd hear the spindles hum, an' stare all roun' the place,

An' then the girls 'ud love him some an' pat his rosy face. An' w'en the man at run the shop war'n't lookin', like they does,

An' couldn't see his mother, or tell w'en Johnny was, She'd come a-sneepin' up to him, an' hug an' kiss him so.

He couldn't hardly ketch his breath, or see the spindles go; An' w'en her work was over she'd call him "good" an' "sweet,"

An' take him in her arms, an' walk through all the crowded street; An' cook his supper fer him, an' they'd have cakes an' tea.

An' his mother'd ask a blessin', jest as happy as could be; But by an' by, w'en Johnny grew to be right stout an' tall

He said he guess they'd turn about, an' he'd jest work for her. "Stay at home!" jest wouldn't let her stir—

An' w'en the store folks paid him off he'd give it all to her! An' so, they kep' a-livin' on; an' w'en his mother said

She guess she'd marry some one else—his father bein' dead— Then Johnny, he jest cried an' cried; but soon he wiped his eyes

An' said: "I'll take keer of her w'en the other feller dies!" —Frank L. Stanton.

The announcement that James Whitcomb Riley is recovering is good news to his friends and admirers throughout the country. The world could ill spare such a man as Riley.

When you shake hands with a man now you should display this sign beneath your coat: "I am not a candidate for office," otherwise you will surely come under suspicion.

A man can live in Georgia and yet not be a candidate—that is, if he has only lived here three months.

A Previous Note.
Soon April all her skies will arch: But she's a cheat, no doubt, Who steals the blustering winds of March To blow her curls about!

Cuba says to all the Cuba sympathizers: "How much are you worthy?"

A western man whipped his wife because his breakfast was cold. His mother-in-law came upon the scene and threw a kettle of boiling water over him. It was hot enough for him then.

It always rains when you leave your umbrella at home, and you always lose it when you take it down town; so, what's the use in growling about the weather?

March Violets.
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CRISP IS HERE.

THE DISTINGUISHED GEORGIAN REACHED ATLANTA

Yesterday Afternoon—He Goes to Augusta Tonight—Gratified at the Action of County Committees.

Hon. Charles F. Crisp reached the city yesterday afternoon on the Washington vestibule and spent last night at the Kimball. He leaves this afternoon on the evening by the Georgia road for Augusta, where the first joint debate will occur Tuesday evening.

Wednesday Judge Crisp will return to Atlanta, and Thursday the second debate on the currency

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